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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1779.

MESSIEURS HALL AND SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE public have long been at a loss how to account for the delays in Congress on many important and pressing subjects, particularly those of regulating our finances, and restoring our money to some degree of credit. Several late publications have attributed these delays to very alarming, but at the same time, I fear, to the true causes: However that may be, it is the duty of the citizens of these States to examine attentively into what so nearly affects, not their property only, but their liberty. Nothing can be more superficial and trifling, than to impute the enormous quantity of paper money emitted, and its depreciation, to the ill management or tricks of Quarter-masters, Commissaries, Speculators, &c. and to content ourselves with proposing regulations with respect to them, whilst the cause lies so much deeper. This is like the lopping off the remotest branches of a luxuriant tree, in order to destroy the trunk. No, let us strike at the root, remove the cause, and the effects will then cease of themselves.

What first occasioned a depreciation? Was it not the want of confidence in the promises of Congress, that the whole sum emitted should be redeemed with silver or gold, equivalent to the nominal value of the bills? Whence arose this diffidence, but from Congress continuing to emit one ten million on the back of another, without providing any fund, either by tax or loan, for the redemption of it? Many at this time (I am sorry to say there are members of the Congress among them) declaim incessantly against Quarter-masters, Commissaries and Speculators, and seem intent on rolling the whole of our calamities to their doors. This disposition demonstrates the weakness of many, and the artful designs of a few. As to speculators I have not one word to say about them, or in their behalf. It is indeed rather difficult to speak of them with any precision, until the regulators of the day shall fix on certain rules, by which it may be known what it is that constitutes a speculator in the criminal sense of the word. But the character and duty of Commissaries and Quarter-masters are well known. They are public officers charged with the execution of an important trust, and liable to be removed and severely punished, if they betray, or execute it unfaithfully. The plain and unerring rule of justice, as well as of sound policy, supposes every man honest and faithful until the contrary is proved against him; and particularly where men hold public trusts of such a nature, that any failure or embezzlement of theirs may be demonstrated even to mathematical certainty.---This granted, how extraordinary is the conduct of those members of Congress, who speak of Quarter-masters and Commissaries as being the men who depreciate our money, and ruin our credit? One can but ask these men a few plain, but serious questions: Is the system on which these departments are established defective and ruinous, or are the men who fill them incapable or unfaithful? If the evil lies in the system, you, who formed and established it, are the persons who alone can alter it; and so long as you neglect to do it, the blame lies with you: If the men employed are incapable, or unfaithful, why do you continue them in office?---Have not the Quarter-masters and Commissary-General urged Congress to alter the present system, and adopt different measures? Have they not sollicited for leave to resign, which has been refused them? With what face then can you, who are members of Congress, join, and by joining increase the general cry against those departments and the men employed in them? Is it not evident that whilst you thus ultimately censure yourselves, your views are to draw off the public attention from your own mismanagement, and point their resentment against your servants? Men really fit to be masters will not complain to their children, family or neighbours, of their servants, but punish and dismiss them if guilty. You find that the storm increases, you are conscious that by neglect, inattention and ignorance, the state-ship is got into the midst of breakers, on uncertain ground, and driving almost absolutely at the mercy of winds and current on a lee shore; and do you vainly imagine, like the mariners of old, to appease the storm and arrive safe in port by sacrificing these Jonases to the tempest? If you are really dissatisfied with the system, or with those employed, why are not different arrangements made, at least why are they not moved for in Congress? Until you have done this, remain silent, or the world must judge unfavourably of the motives of your conduct. It is not surprising to find so many without doors clamorous on this subject; all are sensible of the evil, whilst but few are informed of the cause and origin of it; and the people at large, ever subject (honest and unsuspecting as they are) to be misled by the artful representations of a few, are easily induced to turn the whole force of their resentment against those held up to their view as delinquents by men, who from their rank and station are supposed to know and to speak the truth. It is not at present popular to say any thing in favour of Quarter-masters or Commissaries, the general cry is against them, nor am I about to defend them: I have no interest which prompts me to attempt their justification, having never had any connection with any one of them; but every citizen is deeply interested to have a thorough investigation made into the real grounds and causes of the depreciation of our money, and loss of credit. Unless this be done, the public clamour may be kept up against these, or against some other order or profession of men, whether guilty or not, whilst Congress may and probably will proceed in their course of weak and temporizing expedients, a continued course of which has already brought the affairs of these States to the very brink of ruin.---It is a truth almost self-evident that from the moment in which money, or its representative circulating paper, exceeds what the commerce of any country calls for, a depreciation must commence. The commerce of these States, at its most flourishing period, never employed more than twenty five or thirty millions of dollars. This sum was soon exceeded by the emissions of paper, at the same time commerce decreased; and the paper having no foreign currency, a depreciation became inevitable, and rapid in proportion to the increasing surplus. Congress, when they ordered the first three millions of dollars to be struck off, resolved that the same should be redeemed and paid off *in silver or gold*, on or before the last day of the months of November, in the years 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in four equal payments. This was proceeding upon fair and certain ground, and the bills in consequence passed equal to gold or silver. The next emission of November 1775 amounted to three millions of dollars, but no mention is made of the time or mode of its redemption. In February, 1776, there was a third emission of four millions, declared to be on the same security as the former, but without the fixing of any time for redemption or payment. In May, 1776, a fourth emission of five millions of dollars was ordered, and the resolution declares the Thirteen United Colonies (now States) pledged for the redemption thereof, at such periods, and in such manner and proportion, as Congress shall afterwards direct and appoint. Fifteen millions of dollars of continental paper was now in circulation, besides specie, or silver and gold, some of which still circulated, and the old emissions of paper, and new bills issued by the Assemblies and Conventions of the different States; yet the continental paper did not depreciate; for though commerce decreased, the war caused demands which supplied the place of commerce. Silver and gold were soon drawn out from circulation, and the paper of particular States followed, and no sensible depreciation was consequently felt, until the continental paper exceeded thirty millions.

The unsettled state of government, and the loss of commerce, were objections to immediate taxation; the attention of Congress was taken up by the war, which prevented the taking proper measures in season for supporting the credit of the paper. Every circumstance conspired to raise the price of foreign commodities, and paper, which takes its value from a comparison with those prices, sunk in proportion. Specie disappeared; no standard substituted in its place; the non-exportation agreement of the first Congress strictly and fatally adhered to, after the appeal to arms, the effects of which early deprived us, to a great degree, of ships and seamen, the means of exportation, as well as defence. Congress in the mean time continuing their emissions of paper, without fixing on any time or mode for its redemption.---The paper without foreign credit, and with but a doubtful one at home (though greatly exceeding the sum necessary for the commerce) being thereby kept in circulation; and these States uncertain as to foreign countenance and support, and having to maintain at the same time an expensive war by sea and land, against one of the most formidable powers in the world.---Under these circumstances, a depreciation of the continental paper was inevitable, and the only surprising part of the history is, that it did not depreciate faster than it actually did; for until August, 1778, exchange was not higher than four for one. From August 1778 to August 1779 (the present time) our currency has sunk from four to at least twenty for one, in many States still lower.

The real causes of depreciation previous to the commencement of this period are obvious to every one, who reflects on the above circumstances. But when we reflect on our situation, and on the events and prospects which presented from the month of April, 1775, to the month of August, 1778; that in April, 1775, when this continent was hoping and expecting for a redress of their grievances, and unprepared for war, either defensive or offensive, hostilities were commenced by our enemies; that no confederation, or consistent plan, had then taken place for opposition; but that a great majority of the continent still continued to flatter themselves with the hopes and expectations of peace and reconciliation; that neither magazines, stores, or armies were at our command, nor the means of procuring and paying for them in our possession; that although our dispute with Great-Britain had drawn the attention of the powers in Europe, yet the appeal from arguments to arms was sudden, unforeseen, and unexpected by them, and consequently that it required time on their part for deliberation, previous to their interfering in any way in the contest; that this forbad us to hope for any immediate assistance from abroad; and in a word, when we reflect on the events which took place from April, 1775, to April, 1778, the depreciation of our money will not only appear less than might have been expected; but it will appear extraordinary and surprising to every one, unacquainted with the truly patriotic spirit which then animated all orders and ranks of Americans, that the paper of Congress had any currency or credit whatever.

In May, 1778, the treaties of alliance and commerce with his most Christian Majesty were announced through the continent. In June, Philadelphia, the capital of America, was in consequence thereof evacuated, and the British army and fleet obliged to fly, and hide themselves in New-York. Early in July the United States were honored with a Minister Plenipotentiary from his most Christian Majesty, their great and generous ally and supporter, and a fleet every way superior to that of our enemy sent to our assistance. These States could not have wished or hoped to have been more effectually relieved and assisted, or their reputation and credit placed on a more sure and reputable basis. It was but rational and just at the time to expect that our credit would instantly rise, and our money appreciate in consequence of these fortunate events. How then is it to be accounted for, that just the reverse has been the case? And that the exchange of our money from four for one, when these events happened in July and August, 1778, has rose to twenty for one in the space of one year, and that without either our Ally or these States having met with any accident or misfortune, by war, worth mentioning? This is a question of great, very great importance, and the resolution of it will point to other objects, than those at present held up to view as the persons who have occasioned it. Supposing proper measures to have been adopted and pursued by those who were at the head of the great public affairs of these States, it is impossible to conceive of its being in the power of any one, or of many departments combined for the purpose, to have brought on the depreciation complained of in the short space of one year, and under the circumstances abovementioned. The real cause lies deep, and not on the surface, where popular opinion has been led to seek for and reprobate it. However painful and disgusting the operation, the wound must be probed to the bottom. The causes of the depreciation before the month of July or August, 1778, have already been clearly pointed out; the effects it has been shewn were not to that period so great, as might have been expected. The depreciation since has been in a fourfold ratio, though the real situation of our affairs and our prospects have been in the same proportion more favorable and promising. The cause is not inexplicable, but it requires a candid and impartial investigation, which I am resolved to make, always disposed to acknowledge any error I may fall into, and to thank the person who shall point them out to me, and who will put into my hand (whenever I let it fall) the clue which will lead my countrymen, and fellow citizens, with myself, through this labyrinth.

AMERICANUS.

(To be continued.)

WHEREAS the estates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackiness, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Ensor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackiness, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junior, Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolly, George Ensor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, consisting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houses, viz. John Potts's estate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one stone house and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley township, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackiness's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-streets, with five houses and a stable thereon. Christopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown township, No. 1, 6 ¾ Acres on Bowman's Lane and township line, part meadow; No. 2, about 1 ¾ Acres near Germantown, on said Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Christopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large stone house, extensive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main street and Bowman's Lane, a stone house, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyser's Lane, Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3 ¾ Acres near the above, a stone house and other improvements, Two Lots in Roxborough township; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a small Log House thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Christopher Sower, junior's, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Bristol township, near the back end of Pastorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main street, a stone house and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A ground-rent of 4 ¾ l. 10s. per annum, issuing out of the estate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-streets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-street. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty-seven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a house, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-street and Hickory Lane, a brick house thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley township, two houses and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Lease of 15 years, two three-story brick houses, the corner of Catharine and Front-streets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame House and Lot of Ground in Catharine-street, adjoining the above. George Ensor's, Two two-story brick Houses and a Lot of Ground, in Second-street, between South and Shippen-streets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame House and Lot of Ground, in Second-street, near the above; No. 2, A Lot in Plumb-street, and Southwark aforesaid, 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 19 feet 4 ½ inches front on Third-street, and 80 feet deep, one two-story brick house thereon; No. 2, Twenty-six feet front on said street, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the same, two two-story frame houses thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's streets, and extending from street to street, 200 feet, four frame houses thereon: The whole lying between South and Shippen-streets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-street, between Front and Second-streets, and 101 ½ feet deep, a two-story frame house thereon. John Bartlet's, One moiety of an estate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-street and 200 feet deep, three two-story brick houses thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant house, and sundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-house, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September next. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackiness, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Ensor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE SMITH,) Agents.
THOMAS HALE,)

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the Subscriber, some time ago, is requested to return it to ROBERT CORREY, junior.
August 20, 1779. 1w

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted unto the estate of MICHAEL STADDLEMAN, deceased, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Administrators propose to attend at the house of JACOB WAGGONER, on the sixth and seventh days of September next, from one o'clock till seven each day; where all those are desired to attend and pay off their respective balances, to save further cost. Those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Administrators. 4w

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Tuesday, *May* 18.

THE order of the day was called for, and the Houſe went into a Committee on the conduct of the American war, when Gen. Sir W. Howe moved that Robert Mackenzie, Eſq; be called in, which being done accordingly, Sir William deſired he would inform the Committee whether he had not been employed as his ſecretary during the time he commanded the Britiſh army in America, to which he anſwered in the affirmative, and then proceeding in his replies to the General, gave the Committee to underſtand, "that Sir W. Howe, on the 15th of July, 1777, juſt before he quitted New-York on the ſouthern expedition, received a letter from Gen. Burgoyne, acquainting him that he only waited for a fair wind to croſs the Lake Champlain with his artillery; that he had left a garriſon at Ticonderoga ſufficiently ſtrong to protect the ſame, and leave him with his army to farther purſue his expedition, which he was exerting every means in his power to do with the utmoſt ſpirit and diſpatch." To this letter "Sir W. Howe (the witneſs ſaid) diſpatched an immediate anſwer, informing the General of his intention to proceed to Philadelphia, with ſundry hints of the ſtrength and ſituation of the ſeveral rebel corps, and wiſhing him ſucceſs." Sir W. Howe alſo, when at the mouth of the Delaware, received a letter from Sir H. Clinton, who had been left in command at New-York, "intimating to him, among other things, that a rebel officer, formerly in the King's ſervice, was to be procured for the purpoſe of ſome important articles of intelligence, which he hoped would be effected, as he was a *compleat rogue*, and would *anſwer their end*." To this Sir W. Howe replied, particularly intimating to Sir H. Clinton, "that if he could poſſibly make a diverſion in favour of Gen. Burgoyne, he was ſure he need not point it out to him as a matter of the higheſt conſequence."

Thoſe ſeveral letters the evidence produced to the Houſe, and they were reſpectively read at the table.

Mr. Mackenzie being withdrawn, Sir George Oſborne was next examined in his place, Sir George being a Member of the Houſe. The firſt point Gen. Howe queſtioned him to, was reſpecting the affair of the Heſſians at Trenton, and Sir George acknowledged that Col. Dunnop had aſſured him, the misfortune that befel thoſe troops would never have happened but for the neglect of Col. Rhal, and that no blame was imputable to the Commander in Chief.

After many other queſtions of no great import, Gov. Johnſtone interrogated Sir George Oſborne pretty cloſely regarding the engagement at Germantown. On the hon. witneſs being aſked if Sir W. Howe had been aware of the deſigns of Mr. Waſhington to attack him? he replied, that Sir William waited upon him at the houſe he was the night before the engagement, and *apprized him of the aſſault of the enemy as it was afterwards made the next morning*. The Governor, however, not ſatisfied with this, demanded of Sir George, if he was not taken by ſurprize on that occaſion? The witneſs anſwered, that apprized as he had been, he hoped it would not be deemed *arrogant* in him to ſay, *that he had not been taken by ſurprize*. Sir George then informed the Committee, in anſwer to Gov. Johnſtone, that he did not know whether Sir W. Howe had or had not made Gen. Knyphauſen acquainted with the intended attack of the rebels.

The witneſs, in reply to Sir Richard Sutton, ſaid, that the rebel army had marched nine miles to attack, and that the Britiſh troops had proceeded five miles to Germantown; in conſequence of which the Hon. Baronet wiſhed to know, whether the provincials were beſt able to retreat, or we to purſue; but this the witneſs declined from anſwering, being a queſtion of opinion.

There being no farther queſtions for the witneſs, Sir W. Howe made ſome few comments on the evidence that had already come out, and particularly adverted to a charge thrown in his teeth by Lord G. Germaine, that there was a time when he had not received any accounts from him for upwards of two months, to the explanation of which he truſted the Committee would permit him to call for freſh evidence, if that ſhould appear neceſſary.

Lord Howe went much farther in commenting on the evidence that had been given. Two great points of criminality he underſtood were intended to be eſtabliſhed againſt him, and the Hon. Gentleman, his brother. The one he conceived would be ſailing to the ſouthward inſtead of the northward, and the other he foreſaw would be the landing the troops in the Cheſapeak, and not in the Delaware. The preſent time he knew was not the proper ſtage of the buſineſs of thoſe obſervations, but he could not reſiſt the preſent moment for throwing out that thoſe imputations would, he truſted, be effectually removed. His Lordſhip in particular adverted to three circumſtances, which he ſaid dwelt much upon his mind. Thoſe were the queſtions propounded by an hon. Baronet (Sir Richard Sutton) concerning *the rapidity of tides*, and the inſinuations drawn from the anſwers received; the aſſertion of one of the Commiſſioners (Mr. Eden) that Sir H. Clinton, the ſecond in command, had given his advice againſt the expedition to Philadelphia; and the queſtion of another hon. Member (Gov. Johnſtone) whether Lord Howe knew of the obſtructions and dangers of the Delaware before he ſailed for that river. With reſpect to this laſt tranſaction, his Lordſhip ſaid he did not care whether it was taken in the *affirmative* or *negative*, to either of which the hon. Gentleman was welcome.

Lord George Germaine ſaid it was very true that he had in a former debate advanced, that from the 22d of Auguſt to the 28th of October he had never received any advice from Sir W. Howe. But he did not mean this as any charge againſt the General. He had only uſed it in his own defence, and with reſpect to any evidence Sir W. Howe might bring on that head, he hoped no *new evidence* would be ſuffered, till the evidence already ſummoned by the Houſe ſhould be gone through.

General Burgoyne ſaid a few words as to his own particular ſituation, and hoped that one day would prove ſufficient for the examination of ſuch evidence as he ſhould call reſpecting the Saratoga buſineſs.

Lord Nugent upon this got up, and told the Houſe *very explicitly*, that if the Hon. Member (General Burgoyne) meant to perſevere in his intention of going into the Saratoga convention, he would certainly put a ſtop to it, by moving for the Chairman's quitting the chair, for from his *very ſoul* he had all along been againſt the enquiry. He made a droll alluſion to the comedy of *All in the Wrong*, a pretty play at Covent garden; but he was aſhamed to ſit and ſee it acted in the Britiſh Senate.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland declared he had changed his opinion, for now he thought the enquiry ought to go on; for Burgoyne, in his letter to the Secretary of State, charged the failure of the Canada expedition to the total want of co-operation of the Commander in Chief; and the letter of the Commander in Chief to him, produced by Mr. Mackenzie, and read this day, proved that the Commander in Chief informed him that he could not poſſibly co-operate with him; therefore this matter ought to be explained.

Lord G. Germaine implored the Committee to proceed on the enquiry, in juſtice to himſelf, the other parties, and to the public; and at length it was agreed the Committee ſhould ſit again on Thurſday on the Canada expedition, when General Burgoyne gave notice he ſhould produce his witneſſes.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Gen. Burgoyne read a ſpeech which took an hour and an half to deliver. It contained a narrative of his proceedings from the time he was appointed to the command of the army, to the convention of Saratoga. The points he dwelt moſt on, were the peremptory tenor of his orders; the train of artillery he took with him; his proceeding to Fort Edward by land, inſtead of going by water; the co-operations he expected;—and the bravery both of his own troops and the rebels.

The orders, he contended, *were peremptory;* his chief reaſon for thinking them ſuch was this; in the paper which he delivered to Lord George Germaine, containing a plan for the Northern expedition, he had inſerted a ſentence, by which he reſerved to himſelf a diſcretionary power;—that ſentence was *erazed* by the American Secretary, and the reſt of the plan approved. Some gentlemen had held the doctrine, that it was impoſſible to give orders which were to be obeyed in a remote country, in ſo prerremptory a ſtile; that circumſtances ſhould juſtify an officer in making uſe of his diſcretion in direct oppoſition to them: this he held to be, in many inſtances, very falſe doctrine. There were inſtances when, in his opinion, a Miniſter would be greatly juſtifiable in devoting an army; ſuch diſcretion, at ſuch a juncture, might be the ruin of a ſtate; in that light he ſaw his orders, and obeyed them.

As a proof of peremptorineſs, and the propriety of peremptorineſs in orders, he inſtanced an affair in which he himſelf had been concerned. In Portugal he had been poſted with 6000 Britiſh and ſome Portugueſe ſoldiers, on the banks of the Tagus, to diſpute the paſſage of that river with the whole Spaniſh army.—The renowned Count de Lippe, the Generaliſſimo of the forces and auxiliaries of Portugal, found every delay he could throw in the way of the enemy of ſo much importance, that he ſent him *poſitive* orders to diſpute the paſs *to the laſt man*.—If he found it impoſſible to withſtand the enemy, he was to abandon to them his camp, his artillery, and proviſions, excepting as much of the latter as his men could carry on their backs, and retreat as ſlowly as they could to the mountains on his left, from whence he was to join the main army in ſmall detachments. The Count accompanied the orders with theſe words: "I know to what a rude trial I expoſe the feelings of a gallant officer, when I order him to abandon his camp to the enemy; but the nature of the ſervice requires ſuch a ſacrifice. Do you execute the orders, and I will take the meaſure entirely on myſelf, and juſtify you in the eyes of the world."—From this he concluded, that orders might be ſo peremptory, that an officer would deſerve death by uſing his own diſcretion.

As to the train of artillery, it was exactly the ſame that had been prepared by Sir Guy Carleton, when it was thought that very reſpectable officer, to whom General Burgoyne paid the moſt flattering compliments, would have had the command of the army. He enumerated the various pieces of ordnance, which, of all denominations, cohorns, mortars, howitzers included, amounted to near 100, among theſe he reckoned ſixteen twenty-four pounders, two of which had been ſent to Fort George; the remaining fourteen he left at St. John's: he mentioned the places where he diſpoſed of the remainder, except 36 pieces, which were all that he took with him towards Fort Edward, and conſequently all that fell into the hands of the enemy; ſo that in fact he had as great a number of field pieces for his battalions, as is uſually allowed in all European ſervices, viz. two to every battalion.

His reaſon for not going by water to Fort Edward was, becauſe he thought it would have been imprudent to have diſcouraged his own troops, and heartened thoſe of the rebels by a retrograde motion; and becauſe he judged that, upon the whole, he could arrive more *expeditiouſly* by land, expedition being a great object, and the event juſtified him in his opinion.

A co-operation he had certainly never loſt ſight of; nor did any letter from Sir William Howe give him reaſon to do ſo; for the letter he had ſeen had been written before that General could have received thoſe *orders to co-operate*, which Lord George Germaine had promiſed to ſend to him. He knew likewiſe, that reinforcements were to arrive from England, which, if they ſhould arrive in time, would enable Sir Henry Clinton to make a powerful diverſion, as he might well judge from the gallant attempt that General had made. The expectation of ſucceſs from that attempt, and the ſilence which was obſerved with reſpect to him, which was indeed inevitable, as he knew that two of his meſſengers had been hanged, had determined him to wait, when, perhaps, it *might* have been in his power to *retreat;* but above all, his orders determined him: he read them ſome days previous to his final misfortune, for the *thouſandth* time, and found them deciſive.

The number of his troops had been greatly exaggerated, though the accounts of their bravery could not; his whole force conſiſted of *ſix thouſand five hundred* Britiſh and German regulars, 150 Canadians, and about 400 Indians. The caution recommended to the detachment againſt Bennington had not been obſerved, and the reinforcement had not marched with that alacrity and expedition which he expected, and which would have prevented the diſaſter of the day: but the committee might form a proper idea of the gallantry of his men, and likewiſe of that of the rebels, when he ſhould inform them, that *three Britiſh regiments had been engaged for* FOUR HOURS in one day; and that they did not obtain a victory till *one* of them had been reduced to SIXTY men, and FOUR or FIVE officers.

After this ſpeech, he deſired Sir Guy Carleton might be called in, for whom a chair was ordered at the Bar.

Gen. Burgoyne aſked him a great number of queſtions. The moſt material were, if he had diſapproved his conduct, in any reſpect, while he acted under his command; to which Sir Guy replied, "I never had any reaſon." He then aſked him about the quantity and ſpecies of artillery proper for the expedition to force his way to Albany; and we apprehend the anſwers proved the propriety of Gen. Burgoyne's taking with him the train that he did from Ticonderoga.

The cloſeſt queſtions were put to Sir Guy by Col. Barre. He was aſked, if General Burgoyne did not act under his command? He anſwered, Yes, while he remained within the boundaries of Canada; but in order to forward his expedition, he had given up the command to him, and ordered the troops deſtined for the expedition to obey him in every reſpect.

He was aſked, If he did not demand, from the Secretary of State, a reinforcement of 4000 men for the campaign of 1777? He replied, that when Gen. Burgoyne was returning for England in the fall of the year 1776, he was ſo well ſatisfied with his conduct in the campaign of that year, that he conſulted him confidentially on the neceſſary preparations for the next; and, amongſt other things, deſired him to make a memorandum, to demand from the Secretary of State a reinforcement of 4000 men, which was eſſentially neceſſary for the operations of the next campaign.

To the queſtion, Did that reinforcement arrive at Quebec that year? he anſwered, only a ſmall part; and of that ſmall part, a portion came very late in the year.

The examination continued till eleven o'clock, when the Committee roſe, and adjourned till Thurſday next.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 12.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Lovell, to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Eſq; Preſident of the Hon. Council of this State, dated Majorbagaduce, July 28.

"The army under my command having arrived in Penobſcot River, on the 25th inſt. I the ſame evening attempted to make a lodgment on Majorbagaduce, but the wind ſpringing up very ſtrong, I was obliged to deſiſt, leſt the firſt diviſion might ſuffer before they could be ſupported by the ſecond.

"On the 26th, I took poſſeſſion with the marines, ſupported by Gen. Wadſworth's diviſion, of an iſland in the harbour, beat them off, took 4 pieces of artillery and ſome ammunition. The worthy Major Littlefield, with two men, were drowned by the ſinking of a boat by a chance ſhot from the enemy.

"The 27th, we erected a battery on the iſland, planted two 18 pounders, one 12 and one howitzer.

"This morning I have made my landing good on the S. W. head of a Peninſula, which is 100 feet high, and almoſt perpendicular, very thickly covered with buſhes and trees. The men aſcended the precipice with alacrity, and after a very ſmart conflict we put them to the rout. They left in the woods a number killed and wounded, and we took a few priſoners---our loſs is about 30 killed and wounded. We are within 100 rods of the enemy's main fort, on a commanding piece of ground. I hope ſoon to have the ſatisfaction of informing you of the capture of the whole army—You will excuſe my not being more particular, as you may judge my ſituation."

Extract of a letter from Majorbagaduce, Auguſt 3.

"Landed our troops under a ſhower of cannon and muſquet balls, ſome loſs on both ſides—Never did men behave with ſo much courage—They jumped aſhore, ſtood three fires from them, then drove them into their fort.—They have hauled up two of their men of war and ſcuttled them. 'Tis ſaid their force is about 900 Highlanders, beſides tories and ſailors from their ſhips. We about 1200, beſides ſailors, and a fine fort within point blank ſhot of them, and expect every moment to receive orders to make one more bold attack, which I am confident muſt prove favourable."

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 12.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Continental ſloop Argo, lying in New-London harbour, Auguſt 3.

"We arrived here yeſterday afternoon from a ſhort cruize, in which we fell in with and took a ſchooner, prize to the King George privateer, of Newport. Soon after we eſpied another ſail, to which we gave chace and ſoon came up with; ſhe proved to be the privateer brig King George, Stanton Hazard, commander, of 14 carriage guns and about 30 men, from Rhode-Iſland, bound on a cruize. We ordered them to ſtrike their colours, which they immediately complied with, and we brought her in here.---The ſchooner is arrived at Bedford.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday next, preciſely at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-Houſe,

THREE lots lying on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Ninth and Tenth ſtreets in ſaid city, containing in front ſixty-ſix feet, and in depth three hundred and ſix feet, all contiguous to each other, now in the tenure or occupation of Col. Thomas Proctor, of ſaid city, for the term of three years, to commence from the 25th day of March laſt.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold an old right to locate one thouſand acres of land any where in the ſtate of Pennſylvania unappropriated. The title of the whole is indiſputable, and the terms will be made known before the ſale begins, at the coffee houſe aforeſaid. For farther particulars application may be made to John Read, at Colonel Proctor's houſe in Water-ſtreet. ¶ *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 23, 1779.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1779.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf Doctor *JOHN HUNT*, made his eſcape from me out of Brunſwick gaol, in the county of Middleſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on account of horſe-ſtealing, and ſince has been in gaol in the city of Philadelphia, there diſcharged from confinement by a number of villains, aſſociates of his, on the 19th inſtant. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid *Hunt*, and ſecuring him in any gaol on the continent of America, and giving me information thereof, ſhall receive EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, late Sheriff of ſaid county and ſtate. The above fellow goes ſome times by the name of *John Whitmore*, and *John Campbell*. ¶

Auguſt 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one noſtril, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I. C, four years old paſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, ſo that ſhe may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, at the ſame time with the above, a BAY COLT, three years old paſt, 14½ hands high, a handſome, well made colt, trots and paces, a ſtar of a dull ſtar in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the COLT only TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of REBECCA MANN, late of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and ſave further trouble; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted, againſt the firſt day of October next, in order for payment, by SAMUEL M'NAIR, JOHN MANN, and SAMUEL MANN, Executors of JOHN MANN, ſenr. deceaſed, who was Adminiſtrator of the above eſtate. *Auguſt* 21, 1779. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 25.

SIR, *Paramis, Auguſt 20, 1779.*

I moved from the camp at Ramopogh to Hackenſack New-Bridge; that evening I ſent off Major Lee, who had taken great pains to gain a knowledge of the enemy's ſituation, with about 400 men, in order to ſurprize the garriſon of Powles-Hook, which they effected before daylight the next morning, and brought off about 160 priſoners, which I have ſent on to Philadelphia. The killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was neceſſary for the troops to come off before the day appeared. They are all returned ſafe to camp, with the loſs of not more than four or five, after a march of upwards of 80 miles in leſs than three days. Further particulars you will no doubt receive thro' his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, this I write on my way to camp at Romopogh. And with ſincere regard and eſteem,

I am, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

His Excel. John Jay, Eſq; STIRLING.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Monday the 24th inſt. being the anniverſary of the nativity of *his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* LOUIS XVI. *by the grace of God, Protector of the Rights of Mankind,* was celebrated in this city with all due decorum, feſtivity and popular joy. At ſun-riſe the flag of the State of Pennſylvania was hoiſted on Liberty-pole at Market-ſtreet wharff, and all the numerous veſſels in the harbour were dreſſed in their reſpective colours; the Thirteen Stripes of the United States were beautifully diſplayed in the port of Philadelphia in honour of *the King of France.* In the forenoon a deputation from CONGRESS waited on his Excellency the Sieur GERARD, to congratulate him on the occaſion in the name of *that reſpectable Body.* At noon, and during the remainder of the day, the elegant ſett of bells in Chriſt-Church ſteeple were rung in full peals, and frequent diſcharges of cannon from the veſſels in the harbour and the city artillery did honour to the day---whilſt the healths of the illuſtrious Monarch and his Royal Conſort were liberally toaſted at the many feſtivals held in this city on the occaſion. The evening concluded with a grand exhibition of fire-works, &c.

If thou haſt ears to hear, hear this *thou tyrant of Britain*; and, whilſt the vulture of diſappointed malice is gnawing at thy heart, be convinced, that Kings themſelves are not above law; that injuſtice and oppreſſion will ſtain even the burniſhed luſtre of a throne, and plant the poiſonous weeds of abhorrence and diſguſt in the faireſt garden of affection---whilſt the favour of heaven and the eſteem of men crown the righteous monarch with days of glory, and bleſs him with nights of peace---Therefore it is that the name of GEORGE is deteſted in *America*, and LOUIS honoured as *Protector of the Rights of Mankind.*

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, dated July 18.

"Soon after General Lincoln's attack on the enemy's lines, and the attack of our gallies, they thought proper to retreat; they paſſed over Wadmelaw and croſſed North-Ediſto river to Ediſto iſland; from thence they paſſed over ſome ſmaller iſlands, and it is ſaid part of them are now at Beaufort, and part at Savanna in Georgia. The plunder they have carried off with them is immenſe, but they have failed in the grand object, namely, the taking of Charleſtown, God having once more appeared for us in a remarkable manner, which we ought never to forget. I hope we ſhall never be delivered into their hands. Our little envied town is now rendered ſo ſtrong by forts, redoubts, ditches, lines and breaſt-works, that it appears to human probability that it would be proof againſt almoſt any force that can come before it.

"This rapid manœuvre of the enemy from Georgia to Charleſtown, and from Charleſtown to Georgia again, will probably enrich individuals of their party, but can be of no real ſervice to the King, or cauſe of Britain; for it will in no ſenſe ſtrengthen government, or tend to the ſubjugation of America. It can hardly be ſuppoſed that the people of England will tamely conſent to ſupport ſuch a banditti of robbers, at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure, merely for the purpoſe of their enriching themſelves with the ſpoils of America, while the revenue of England is only drained thereby. I am perſwaded theſe plunderers never had the pleaſure of ravaging ſo opulent a country before, and the havoc they have made is not to be deſcribed. Great numbers of women and children have been left without a ſecond ſhift of clothes. The furniture which they could not carry off they wantonly broke, burnt and deſtroyed; they have however taken with them ſome thouſands of Negroes, with a great quantity of plate, jewels, and all kinds of treaſure. They give out that they will have Charleſtown yet, but I truſt Omnipotence will ſtill defend us."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend at Oratara, Teneriffe, dated July 4, 1779.

"The Britiſh, Spaniſh and French fleets were all at ſea laſt month, the former met in the channel by a Daniſh ſhip; it conſiſted of 32 ſhips of the line and frigates—That of France conſiſted of 35 ſhips of the line, was off the Groyne, from which place they were to be joined by 12 Spaniſh ſail of the line.

"The Spaniſh grand ſquadron ſailed the 22d in the morning from Cadiz—conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 32 ſail of the line and frigates, and ſuppoſed to be gone againſt Gibraltar, where troops were already marching—I now forward you a Spaniſh paper, in which is publiſhed the King's Edict, forbidding, under the penalty of High Treaſon, his ſubjects from trading, correſponding, or having the leaſt intercourſe with thoſe of Great-Britain: likewiſe his Catholic Majeſty's Declaration, ſetting forth his reaſons for commencing hoſtilities with Great-Britain—The ſame paper informs of the taking the Oſterly Eaſt-Indiaman, richly laden, by two French frigates, who carried her into Morlaix."

Extract of a letter dated Head Quarters, Tioga, Auguſt 15th, 1779.

"On the 11th inſtant we arrived at Tioga without damage or oppoſition. I will not attempt a deſcription of the country between this and Wyoming, leſt you ſhould ſuppoſe it impoſſible for an army to move with ſuch rapidity through it. Every difficulty that mountains, ſwamps and defiles could throw in our way we encountered; and notwithſtanding the many dangerous ſituations we were placed in, not an Indian preſented himſelf to our view.

"On our way up Colonel Proctor, who commanded the fleet of batteaux, landed a few men and burnt a town called New Kittanning, about fifteen miles below this. On a rock before the town the Indians had painted a face, one half red and the other black, emblematical of their dark and bloody method of proſecuting war.

"On the night of the 12th inſt. the whole army moved from this place to Chemung, in order to ſurprize a number of Indians that lay there; About day break we arrived, but they having previous intelligence of our march evacuated the town, and retired to a heighth ſeveral miles back. The town was ſet on fire, and the light infantry ordered to move forward. Some diſtance from the town the Indians fired on them, fifteen fell, ſix killed and nine wounded, among the latter Captain Carbury and Adjutant Huſton of the 11th Penſylvania regiment. Our men, without being the leaſt ſtaggered, returned the fire, and inſtantly charged them with fixed bayonets. General Hand led on the charge with that intrepid firmneſs which never fails of ſucceſs. The Indians, not willing to wait the approach of our bayonets, fled with precipitation. What loſs they ſuſtained we have not been able to aſcertain. I believe it very trifling.

"A party was ſent over the Cayuga branch to cut down a large field of corn oppoſite to Chemung. A few Indians having crept up near the field fired upon them, killed one man and wounded five, ſo that our whole loſs amounted to ſeven killed and fourteen wounded.

"After we had compleated the deſtruction of the corn, the army retired immediately back to Tioga. Perhaps a greater and more difficult march never was performed; in 24 hours we marched at leaſt 40 miles through a wild and mountainous country. During the whole of this time General Sullivan, with the moſt unwearied diligence, attended to every part of his army, practiſing every ſtratagem of war to effect a compleat ſurprize, and would in all probability have ſucceeded, had not the diſtance been ſo great. Notwithſtanding the General's ill ſtate of health, he has in every inſtance exerted himſelf in a moſt ſurpriſing manner, and plainly ſhewn that nothing but his induſtry could have put this army ſo ſoon in motion. What we are to expect from his activity and enterprize ſome future time muſt unfold."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Auguſt 12, 1779.

"Alarm guns have been firing here all this morning. A fleet in our bay coming in, we know not yet whether it is an Engliſh fleet, or our fleet returning from Penobſcot with ſucceſs or miſcarriage, or whether it is a fleet of Jamaica ſhips, which, we have reports, by a veſſel from ſea, that ſhe met a ſhip from Jamaica, called the London, the Prize-Maſter of which deſired him, in caſe he got into port before him, that he would inform the Navy-Board, the Providence, Queen of France and Ranger, Continental frigates, had fallen in with a fleet of Jamaica-men, had taken and manned three, and was then in the midſt of 40 or 50 ſail, picking and chuſing."

Extract of another letter from Boſton, dated Aug. 12, 1779.

"Captain Manly has taken a new frigate, private property, built in Nova-Scotia, was going from Halifax to New-York for her complement of men and guns. She had 14 guns on board, and was proceeding to York for 18 more. It is ſaid ſhe had only 12 men before the maſt. She has arrived at Newbury Port.

"The ſhips Providence, Ranger, and Queen of France, have fallen in with 60 ſail of Weſt-India men, and taken a number; two have been ſpoken with."

In COMMITTEE, Auguſt 19, 1779.

THE Committee appointed to form an addreſs for the citizens plan, and to prepare books for the ſubſcribers, Reported

That proper meaſures had been taken to have a competent number of books prepared immediately, and ruled in proper columns: That they had alſo prepared an addreſs to be a frontiſpiece to each book. The addreſs, and the names of the gentlemen appointed by this Committee for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, to be publiſhed in every news-paper in this city.

That the gentlemen above-mentioned be alſo notified in writing, ſigned by the Chairman, of their appointment, and to be particularly deſired to fix their time of meeting in each ward, in order to determine on their plan of executing ſaid powers.

The Addreſs was in the following words, viz.

We, the ſubſcribers, being deeply affected, and feeling in common with our fellow citizens the many and great inconveniences which our country labours under, from the preſent depreciation of the Continental currency, and fully perſuaded that the ſame will continue, until ſuch time as a ſufficient quantity of money can be collected to defray the current expences, and thereby enable Congreſs to put a ſtop to the emiſſions, Do, of our own free will and accord, being moved thereto by principles of affection and attachment to our country, ſubſcribe and promiſe to pay the following ſums on the following terms and conditions, that is to ſay—

Firſt, That we ſhall not be called upon for any Continental tax, until ſuch time as the amount of our Continental taxes ſhall be equal to the ſum we ſhall ſubſcribe and pay in.

Secondly, That if at the expiration of three years the amount of our Continental taxes during that time ſhall be leſs than the ſums we ſhall ſubſcribe and pay in, the balance to be paid to us within the ſpace of ſix months from that time, or bear intereſt at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum until it ſhall be paid, or go on until our future Continental taxes wall be equal therato.

Thirdly, That as ſoon as a law ſhall be paſſed by the Aſſembly of this State to inſure to us the above exemptions as a ſecurity for our depoſit, we will pay one third of the whole ſum which each of us ſhall ſubſcribe, into the hands of perſons to be appointed by the Government of this State, and the remainder at two equal half yearly payments.

Fourthly, That in caſe of death during the time of our ſubſcription, our eſtates reſpectively to have credit for the ſum we ſhall ſubſcribe and pay in: And in caſe of the death of a ſubſcriber leaving no taxable eſtate, his ſubſcription ſhall be credited according to his will: And in caſe there ſhall be no direction herein by will, the ſame ſhall be credited to his next of kin.

Fifthly, That the yearly legal aſſeſſment ſhall go on in the ſame manner as if no ſubſcription had been entered into, but the aſſeſſment not be levied; and that yearly or half yearly notice ſhall be given to each ſubſcriber of the quantity of money he or ſhe ſhall be aſſeſſed, and the time when his or her ſubſcription ſhall be run out. Government to provide means for conveying this information to each county in the State. And thus wiſhing peace and proſperity to our country, we do ſubſcribe as under——

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs be, and hereby is, approved of, together with the reſt of ſaid report.

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs and report, together with the names of the perſons appointed to ſolicit the ſubſcriptions, be printed.

J. INGERSOLL, *Secretary.*

The following is the liſt of the names above referred to:

Northern Liberties. It was determined there ſhould be eight for this ward. The gentlemen choſen were, Col. Rice, Henry Naglee, Thomas Britton, Benjamin Eyre, Emanuel Eyre, Colonel Joſeph Cowperthwaite, William Maſters, and Elias Lewis Streikle.

Mulberry Ward. Jacob Schriner, Philip Boehm, William Ruſh, Capt. James Craig, David Shaffer, jun. Major Ker, Andrew Burkhart, and William Colliday.

Upper Delaware. Andrew Hodge and William Milner.

High-ſtreet Ward. William Ball, William Hollingſhead, Thomas Francis, Stephen Collins.

Lower Delaware Ward. Blair M'Clenaghan, Andrew Caldwell, Matthew Irwin, Samuel Howell.

North Ward. Benjamin Harbeſon, Jacob Barge, Peter Dehaven, John Wilcox, Lambert Willmore, Samuel Wetherill.

Cheſtnut Ward. Richard Humphreys, John Stille, John Shields.

Middle Ward. Benjamin Randolph, John Steinmetz, General Wilkinſon, Robert Tuckniſs, William Falkner, Francis Lee.

South Ward. Sharp Delaney, Andrew Tybout, Iſaac Gray.

Walnut Ward. Samuel Caldwell, Doctor Duffield.

Dock Ward. James Hunter, Thomas Lieper, Thomas Fitzſimmons, John Hazlewood, Preſly Blackiſton, William Turnbull.

Southwark. William Cliffton, Capt. Orde, Col. Robert Aliſon, Joſeph Marſh, William Falkner.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, late of the county of Cheſter, having been by due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, conſiſting of the following tracts of Land, viz. Joſeph Galloway's, No. 1, Two hundred and ten acres of marſh on Hog-Iſland. No. 2, Two hundred and twelve acres of marſh on Tinicum-Iſland, all of the beſt quality. Nathaniel Vernon's, Two hundred and forty-four acres and buildings; a good conveniency for erecting a mill on Ridley Creek on ſaid plantation. Gideon Vernon's, No. 1, Sixty-three acres and buildings. No 2, Fifty acres and buildings, lying about one hundred perches from the other. The whole of theſe three plantations are adjoining each other, about three and a half miles from the Borough of Cheſter. David Dawſon's, Four hundred and fifty acres in two plantations, and good buildings in Weſt-Caln, ſubject to a widow's thirds. Richard Swanwick's, Three hundred acres, buildings and ſaw-mill in ditto, lying near Coneſtogo road, about 43 miles from Philadelphia. William Maddock's, Eighty acres and buildings in Aſton, four miles from Cheſter. Alexander Bartram's, Ninety acres in Haverford, known by the name of the Fox Chace, ſeven miles from Philadelphia. Curtis Lewis's, No. 1, One hundred and forty-four acres and buildings. No. 2, Two hundred and nine acres and ditto. No. 3, Fifty acres and ditto in Eaſt-Caln, lying on Coneſtogo road near the Ship tavern. Philip Marchinton's, Four hundred acres and buildings in Weſt-Bradford. And Joſhua Proctor's, Eighty acres and buildings in New-Garden. The above plantations are well wooded and watered. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fourth day of September next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter. The ſales to continue from day to day until the whole is diſpoſed of, Sundays excepted.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS LEVIS,)
JOHN HANNUM,) Agents.

Auguſt 1.

TO be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, The valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILLS, ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, within 28 miles of Philadelphia, 13 of Marcus-Hook, and 14 of Wilmington; formerly known by Jones's Mill; with two pair of ſtones, one whereof French burs, of the beſt quality, the other Cologne, with good bouling cloths, which go by water; the mills are newly repaired and in good order; there is plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, little expence of keeping the dam in repair, it is turned by the main body of Brandywine Creek; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare, likewiſe a good dwelling houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, about nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expence; likewiſe a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living at the mills.

Auguſt 14, 1779. BENJAMIN POWEL.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living at old Miller's mill, in Bucks county, A DUNN MARE, with a white mane and tail, 13 years old, branded I.S. on her buttock, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid MARE, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to EDWARD UPDEGRAVE, in Philadelphia county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CLEMMINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN's CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the Britiſh, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the moſt remarkable Occurrences reſpecting himſelf, and many other Continental Priſoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Obſervation in the Courſe of the ſame; particularly the Deſtruction of the Priſoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interſperſed with ſome POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed for the information of the Curious in all Nations.—*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then be form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Groſs, five Hundred, or one Thouſand, are now ſelling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* alſo ſells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to thoſe Sentimentaliſts, who are ſo truly ſcientific, as to be perſuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is ſuperior to any Pleaſure ariſing from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars.

Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.

Lancaster, August 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light saggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trowsers, 3 pair of stockings, 3 good shirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

WHEREAS the estates of Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Custard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, we, the Agents for said county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the estates of the said Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Custard, and John Holder, junior, consisting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakesy creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of said creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on said creek, containing 416 acres; the one half of ditto on Bushkill creek, about three miles from Easton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's township, containing about 300 acres, a large stone house, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in said township, containing 150 acres, log house and barn thereon; three other tracts in said township, containing about 200 acres each. Joshua Thomas's, a plantation in said township, containing about 300 acres, log house and barn thereon. Samuel Custard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log house and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in said township, containing about 200 acres. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-house, at Easton, on the 23d day of September next; the sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do also, pursuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or either of them, and creditors of the said Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Custard, and John Holder, junior, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

¶ STEPHEN BALLIET,)
August 10, 1779. WILLIAM M'NAIR,) Agents, &c.

Pottsgrove, August 9, 1779.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN your Gazette of the 4th instant, I find an Advertisement signed by *Deterick Mattey* and *Adam Clackner*, wherein they deny that ever they said that I sold Continental salt, but that I sold salt out of the Continental store is what they have said and can testify. I cannot think that any man of my acquaintance will believe any such report, but as their assertion must, to a stranger, convey the idea of my having injured the public by the sale of such salt; I do now absolutely deny that ever I sold any salt out of the Continental store, or any person by my order.

As I am confident those with whom I have had dealings, will not believe that (if in my power) I would designedly wrong either an individual or the public; but lest strangers should give credit to such wicked insinuations and reports, I must ask it as a favour of them, not to be hasty in condemning either party, and they may expect in a little time to hear of those men having fallen into the pit, which they have been secretly digging for me.

¶ ROBERT DILL, A. C. of I.

WAS taken up last Thursday, at General Mifflin's place, at the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY MARE COLT, about two years old, about twelve hands high, a natural pacer. The owner applying at the said place to *Henry Crekaermire*, and proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again. ¶

Darby, August 17, 1779.

ALL persons having just demands against the estate of JOSHUA ASH, late of Darby, deceased, are requested to bring them in, that they may be paid; and those that are indebted to said estate are desired immediately to pay the same, to

ALICE ASH, Administratrix,
JOSHUA ASH or CALEB ASH, Administrators.

Those concerned are desired to attend at the house of ALICE ASH, on the 31st day of *August* inst. with their accounts in readiness, to prevent further trouble. ¶

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates, is now opened and kept by the Subscribers in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, where PETER THOMSON carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS in all its Branches.

ANY person having real estates to dispose of is desired to give a true description thereof, and purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information by applying to them at the Office aforesaid, or at the Coffee-house twice a day at the usual hours. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured that they will procure them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise.

PETER THOMSON will carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect, upon application.

PETER THOMSON,
¶ RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have several houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, and a number of improved and unimproved tracts of land in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, to dispose of.

Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, June 12, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a star in his forehead, and two white snips, one between his nostrils, and the other between that and the star, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewise a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Those horses are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

Mr. ADAMS, *Harford County, July 18, 1779.*

IT is matter of surprise to me, and indeed to every other person, who is acquainted with the difference subsisting between us, that you persevere in claiming any right to me, as your *apprentice*. In my reply to your former *advertisement*, I advanced reasons, which not only myself, but every disinterested person acquainted with the affair, thought sufficient to justify me in not returning.---It is not without considerable reluctance, that I now advance a few more; which your last performance obliges me to do.---Not repeating again, your telling me *to go and do for myself*, after assisting you and your family out of the reach of the *British savages, &c.* which I reasonably concluded to be a sufficient discharge, you must certainly believe I could not again think of returning to you, *to encounter with difficulties, which indeed were distressing*. The *difficulties* I mean, were not a close attendance to business; this I knew was both my duty and interest; but, indeed Sir, *a want of the necessaries of life, to strengthen me to discharge my duty*.---Here you say I "*transgress by incontestible evidence.*" But, Sir, I must beg leave to tell you, I speak the truth and lie not, and can support it by evidence as incontestible as yours.---A certain person, who resided in your house as a boarder, can tell you, how frequently they arose from table unsatisfied, in order to leave some fragments for me.---Perhaps you might not have known this; and I assure you, my natural disposition was such, that I was indeed ashamed to make my complaint either to you, or to authority, for a redress; and therefore concluded to exercise *patience*, hoping that *Providence* would order a way of deliverance for me; and is it not evident that a way was provided both *safe* and *honourable*, I having your *sanction* for my departure. To very little purpose indeed, is your proposing a reward of 100 *dollars* to any who will convey me to you, or to *New-Castle*; would it not answer your end to secure me in *Harford?* No, by no means; here you may depend I shall meet with *friends*,---*friends*, who will espouse the cause of, your much injured,

SAMUEL CUMINGS.

Mr. James Adams, Printer, in Wilmington. ¶

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaster road, known by the name of *The Spread Eagle*, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen whereof watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about six or seven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-house stone, lately built. For the particulars of sale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premises. ¶

Philadelphia, July 27, 1779.

ALL persons in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, that have received Continental Hides, either in exchange or to be tanned, for which they have not settled with the subscriber, or some other person acting immediately under his direction, are once more requested to call upon him, at his office, in Philadelphia, where he will attend during the month of August next, to adjust and finally settle all accounts in his department.

As he has resigned his office of Commissary General of Hides, they cannot expect any other advertisement from him.

GEORGE EWING,
¶ Commissary-General of Hides.

OCTORARA, *July 10, 1779.*

WHEREAS the subscriber did, on the 16th day of June last, give his Note of Hand unto THOMAS DORSEY, late of Strasburgh Village, for *Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds*, payable in two weeks from the date.---It being in consideration for a Horse purchased of said Dorsey, which he sold without fault; but it was afterwards perceived that he was entirely blind in one eye and had been so for some time before sold. These are therefore to forewarn all persons whatever taking any assignment on said Note, as I am determined to defend myself against the payment thereof, by a due course of law.

¶ JAMES PORTER.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the State-house in Philadelphia, from the ninth day of August next until the first day of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts, of which Officers and others having Accounts depending with this Common-wealth are requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper vouchers and accounts.

JOHN LACEY, jun.
J. GARDNER,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
SAMUEL DALE.

N. B. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants are requested to be punctual in sending to the Committee certificates under their hands and seals, with the proper vouchers of the several sums of money by them advanced to the recruiting officers. 3 w.

Potts-Town, August 2, 1779.

WHEREAS Robert Dill, A. C. I. has set up a public advertisement in this town, accusing us of propagating and spreading a report of his having sold Continental Salt out of the store: This is therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never said he sold *Continental Salt*, but that he, the said Dill, sold salt out of the *Continental Store*, is what we said and can testify. ¶ DETERICK MATTEY, ADAM CLACKNER.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both sides of *Licking Run*, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Fredericksburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, besides fields of small grain and for pasture, so that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houses, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-house with four rooms, an overseer's house, negroe quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a considerable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be shewn by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premises, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

York, Virginia, July 20, 1779. ¶

August 1, 1779.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, out of the house of BARNABY OWING, living on Haddonfield road, three miles from Cooper's ferry, one Silver Table-Spoon, marked S. P. A. one Pap-Spoon, marked W. S. five Tea-Spoons, marked S. P. A. 4 marked S. P. Any person apprehending the thief and spoons, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Spoons only, paid by BARNABY OWEN.

*** It is requested that Silversmiths or others will stop the said Spoons, if offered for sale. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail.

T. b. t. 6 w.

WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that considerable desertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the post with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the service of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deserters from those troops. The civil officers in the respective States where such deserters may be found, are earnestly requested to give their assistance in securing them; and the well affected inhabitants will do essential service to their country, by taking into custody all British deserters travelling from the southward, and delivering them to the next Commissary of Prisoners, or committing them to the nearest gaol. A practice of administering the States oath of allegiance to deserters from the convention troops, and then supplying them with passes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious consequences, by affording them a safe and easy method of escaping to places in the possession of the British army. Those magistrates and other officers of justice, who have been induced to receive such oaths, and grant passes in consequence thereof, are earnestly called upon to discontinue a practice so injurious to the States: And as those passes have been obtained merely with a design to facilitate their escape to the enemy, the soldiers possessed of them are notwithstanding to be secured, and treated as deserters. They are generally clad in short coarse linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapsacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga consist of the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarris's corps, and royal artillery, British; and of the Brunswick dragoons, regiments of Reidesel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Hesse Hanau, Hessian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to discover the desertion of the owners.

By order of the Board,
P. SCULL, Secretary.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th day of July, a Dutch SERVANT MAID, named *Carolina Bofinger*, alias *Lania*, about 30 years of age, she has lost one of her eyes, and has a thin spare visage, with black hair, a middle sized woman, and talks bad English; had on and took with her 5 short gowns, 2 calico, 1 linen, 1 worsted stripe, 1 linen stripe, 3 linsey petticoats, 2 white aprons. She was imported some years ago, and purchased by Peter Miller, living in Northampton, and sold to John Hist, sold again to George Snider, and sold again to John Garat, and purchased by the subscriber. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-street, above Sixth-street, the house formerly occupied by Thomas Tisdell, Rope-maker, deceased, makes and sells, wholesale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, seine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-sea, and hand lead lines; fishing lines of all sorts; bedcord, sacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Considerable allowance made to those who buy to sell again. ¶ 2 *M.*

WOOL CARDS,

Esteemed equal to English Cards,
MADE and SOLD, by Wholesale or Retail, by

Nathan & David Sellers,

In Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

Who have for sale IRON WIRE of various Sizes, suitable for Hooks and Eyes, Hair-pins, Binding-wire, Knitting-needles, &c. &c. Considerable Allowance is made to those who purchase Cards by Wholesale.

PAPER-MOLDS

Of all Kinds, and other Wire-work suitable for Paper-makers, Millers, &c. made in the neatest and best Manner by the said NATHAN SELLERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated between the Branches of Elk, on the great road leading from Nottingham Brick Meeting-house to Christiana Bridge, six miles from the former and eleven from the latter; containing 327 acres, one half whereof is clear'd and under good fence, the other half exceedingly well timbered; there is upwards of ten acres of meadow under grass chiefly watered, and thirty more at small expence may be made; there is on the premises a dwelling-house, a large double barn, stables, &c. also near ten acres of exceeding good meadow, under timothy grass, within 2 miles of the above plantation. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN LAWSON. ¶

Moyamensing Township. August 9, 1779.

BROKE out of the pasture land, on the plantation late of Andrew Hannes, deceased, near Philadelphia city, on or about the 14th of July last, a black MARE, about 7 years old, about 13 hands high, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, a star in her forehead, cut tail, natural trotter. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to JOHN WRIGHT, now living on the said plantation, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward ---- At the same time broke out of the said pasture, a bay HORSE, belonging to a French gentleman, lately resident in Philadelphia, but the said John Wright not knowing the marks of the horse cannot describe them; the owner of the said horse is requested to send a particular description of him, and it shall be advertised by JOHN WRIGHT. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Brunswick Township, Berks County, on the 24th of May last, an Irish servant lad, named BLENY COCHRAN, about 14 or 15 years of age, of a small stature, and has black hair. Had on a pair of tow linen trowsers and shirt, and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHAFER. ¶

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the 23d of July last, a light bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 3 years old, a star in his forehead, a black mane and short switch tail, shod before, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LUGER, Butcher,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.